Termination of Services of Mess Workers in Indira Gandhi Forest National Academy

51. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Dehradun and Mess Karmachari Sangh Indira Gandhi National Academy, Dehradun about the problems of Mess workers and about arbitrary termination of services of Mess employees in the Academy; and

(b) if so, whether Government are ordering fresh consideration of these problems; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy mess is a privately run mess of the probationers at the Academy. These mess wokers have been representing to the Central Government for declaring them as regular Government servants. This demand was examined by the Government and it was decided that since this is a private mess its workers cannot be treated as Government employees. However, Government have approved payment of subsidy @ Rs. 70 per probationer per month w.e.f. 1st June, 1988, for betterment of employments of mess workers. The number of the mess workers required depends on the strength of the probationers. Services of some mess workers were dispensed with consequent upon the reduction in strength of the probationers.

Memoranda and Representations against the Management by the Birla Institute of Technology and Science Employees Association, Pilani

52. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various memoranda, representations have been received from th Birla Institute of Technology & Science Employees' Association, Pilani about the problems of employees and teachers there and also complaining against the Management;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to resolve the problems; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems raised by the Employees' Association include revision of pay scales and allowances, disciplinary action taken againt certain employees, and alleged mismanagement by the Institute authorities.

(c) These representations are brought to the notice of the Institute and discussed in the Board of Governors which has representatives from the Government of India and the University Grants Commission. As an autonomous deemed university such uroblems are handled by the Board of Governors of the institute.

Literacy Rate in the States

53. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the rate of literacy in various States in 1947 and what is

the present rate of literacy State-wise;

(b) whether there are any new proposals to increase the literacy rate rapidly; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) As the census operatios are conducted once in ten years, literacy figures are available only in respect of the years in which census has been conducted. A Statement indicating the rate of literacy in various States/Union Territories in 1951 and 1981 is at Annexure. (*See* below)

(b) and (c) Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and imparting functional literacy to illiterate adults and making 80 million of them functionally literate by 1995 are integral parts of a larger programme intended for increasing the literacy rate in the country.

Statement

Litracy rate in the States

Sl. No.		Litracy rate	
		1951	1981
	INDIA* @	15.83	36.23
	States/Union Territories		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.11	29.94
2.	Assam	17.48	..
3.	Bihar	11.47	26.20
4.	Gujarat	..	43.70
5.	Haryana	..	36.14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.86	42.48
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	26.67
8.	Karnataka	19.34	38.46
9.	Kerala	40.38	70.42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.50	27.87
11.	Maharashtra	21.39	47.18
12.	Manipur	10.73	41.35
13.	Meghalaya	14.29	34.08
14.	Nagaland	8.98	42.57
15.	Orissa	10.98	34.23
16.	Punjab	13.66	40.86
17.	Rajastha	7.18	24.30

Sl. No.		Litracy rate 1951	191
18.	Sikkim	6.59	33.05
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.88	46.76
20.	Tripura	13.18	42.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10.77	27.16
22.	West Bengal	21.54	40.94
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.93	51.56
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	20.79
25.	Chandigarh	..	64.79
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	26.67
27.	Delhi	30.19	61.54
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	56.66
29.	Lakshadweep	16.14	55.07
30.	Mizoram	34.73	59.88
31.	Pondicherry	..	55.85

NOTES : *1. The figures exclude Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry which were not in India in 1951 census.

Similarly it also exclude the figures of Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh where no census was taken in 1951.

@2. The figures of 1951 census are based on 10% sample and includes the age-group 0—4.

3. The figures of Maharashtra of 1951 include Gujarat. Similarly the figures of Punjab for 1951 include Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.

4. Figures for 1981 exclude Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of 1981 census.

5. Literacy rates (1981) have been calculated on the total population inclusive of the population in age group 0—4.

6. The calculations of 1981 for India and Jammu & Kashmir exclude the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Representation of Small Arms Factory Token Holder Union, Kanpur

54. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation dated the 28th/29th November, 1989 has been recevied from Small Arms Factory Token Holder Union, Kanpur by the General Manager, Small Arms Factory, Kanpur;

(b) whether the said representation points out the alleged violation of Government's instructions by allow-